

BMJ Open Effectiveness of two psychological interventions for pain management, emotional regulation and promotion of quality of life among adult Portuguese men with haemophilia (PSY-HaEMOPEQ): study protocol for a single-centre prospective randomised controlled trial

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Haemophilia is a bleeding disorder associated with significant pain, emotional distress, quality of life (QoL) impairment and considerable healthcare costs. Psychosocial health and effective pain management are considered essential end points for optimal haemophilia care, but there is a significant gap in evidence-based treatments targeting these outcomes in people with haemophilia (PWH). Psychological interventions are cost-effective in promoting emotional well-being, QoL and pain control, although these have been scarcely used in haemophilia field. This investigation aims to evaluate the effectiveness of two psychological interventions for pain management, emotional regulation and promotion of QoL in PWH.

Methods and analysis This is a single-centre parallel randomised controlled trial conducted at a European Haemophilia Comprehensive Care Centre in Portugal, with five assessment points: baseline (T0), postintervention (T1), 3 (T2), 6 (T3) and 12 (T4) months follow-up. Eligible adult males, with moderate or severe haemophilia A or B will be randomised to experimental (EG) or control (CG) group. Intervention is either cognitive-behavioural therapy (EG1) or hypnosis (EG2), both consisting of four weekly sessions following standardised scripts delivered by trained psychologists. Randomisation will be computer generated, allocation concealment will be guaranteed and outcome assessors will be blind to EG/CG allocation. Main outcomes are pain and haemophilia-related QoL and secondary outcomes include clinical (clotting factor replacement consumption, joint bleeding episodes, analgesic intake) and psychological (pain coping strategies, anxiety, depression, illness perceptions) variables, functional assessment of the joints, inflammatory biomarkers (cytokines, high-sensitivity C reactive protein) and white blood cell count.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- This is an innovative investigation, applying two empirically sound interventions (cognitive-behavioural therapy and hypnosis) to people with haemophilia.
- SPIRIT (Standard Protocol Items Recommendations for Interventional Trials) checklist guidelines were followed, to ensure quality in all aspects of study planning and execution.
- Random allocation and specific efforts to limit bias (blinded outcome assessment, standardisation of intervention and collection of concomitant treatment) contribute to strengthen the study.
- Main limitation of this randomised controlled trial is being a single-centre study, limiting the generalisability of potential findings.

Ethics and dissemination This study was approved by the competent authorities and all procedures will comply with international ethical guidelines for clinical studies involving humans. Written informed consent will be obtained from all participants. The dissemination plan includes peer-reviewed scientific publications, conference participation and web and media coverage.

Trial registration number NCT02870452.

BACKGROUND AND RATIONAL

Haemophilia is an inherited X-linked bleeding disorder caused by a deficiency in coagulation factor VIII (haemophilia A) or IX (haemophilia B). Due to this deficit in

coagulation factor, the main clinical manifestation of haemophilia is an increased bleeding tendency, either spontaneous or related to trauma or surgery. Spontaneous bleeding episodes occur mainly in the joints (haemarthrosis) and, if recurrent, lead to persistent joint damage and development of chronic joint arthropathy (haemophilic arthropathy).¹ Severity of haemophilia is classified according to clotting factor level, being defined as mild (clotting factor between 5% and 40% of normal), moderate (1%–5% of normal clotting factor) or severe (clotting factor level under 1% of normal), which generally correlates to a correspondent increase in bleeding frequency.²

Given the clinical presentation of haemophilia, the main goal of care is prevention and treatment of bleeds, which is mainly achieved through different modalities of clotting factor replacement therapy. However, recent guidelines have also highlighted the importance of considering psychosocial health and quality of life (QoL) as important outcomes for optimal care among people with haemophilia (PWH).^{3,4} In fact, PWH have particular psychological and social needs related to haemophilia-specific threats and challenges, such as pain and daily living restrictions,⁵ which impact significantly on QoL.⁶ Therefore, the focus of current haemophilia management practise is to minimise joint disease and to simultaneously increase QoL.⁷

In this context, a very relevant issue is pain, which is a common, highly debilitating feature of haemophilia that has been related with decreased QoL.⁸ PWH experience acute pain during haemarthrosis, but might also report chronic pain resulting from haemophilic arthropathy.^{1,9} On a recent 10 country survey, chronic pain related to haemophilia was reported by 38% of the respondents, highlighting the high prevalence of this condition among PWH.⁴ Nevertheless, patient reports also account for suboptimal pain management, with 33%–39% of patients in the USA and Europe reporting dissatisfaction with current pain treatment.^{4,10–12} This question is such an important issue that, in an editorial, Humphries and Kessler¹³ emphasise that the improvement of pain assessment, prevention and control is a key end point in the development of future treatments for PWH. In sum, pain control should be a priority in haemophilia treatment,¹³ focusing on chronic pain management, and on its prevention, as recommended by international guidelines, which state that non-pharmacological treatments, such as psychological interventions, should be considered for both these purposes.^{8,10} However, despite well-established recommendations, there is still a scarcity of evidence-based treatment guidelines for haemophilia pain management. This is one important limitation to treatment progress in this field, justifying the need to conduct robust intervention-type investigations in this population.⁸

Another noteworthy issue is that psychological or psychiatric conditions are reported by 47% of PWH, with 29% relating these symptoms to haemophilia.⁴ This is

even more relevant considering that psychological factors can influence both pain experience and QoL in PWH.¹² Interestingly, Cassis *et al*⁶ state that variations in QoL are better explained by psychosocial, rather than clinical predictors. Since the former are potentially modifiable through psychological interventions, there is a recognised need to design interventions targeting social and psychological aspects of PWH.¹⁴

Indeed, psychological interventions have been proven to be effective in a broad range of disorders and illnesses.^{15–18} Although a few former works have focused on psychological interventions in haemophilia, showing positive and promising results,^{19–25} the lack of recent papers exploring this issue is somewhat surprising, despite the recommendations and guidelines that emphasise their relevance. In those publications, a blend of psychological techniques was applied, with particular emphasis on hypnosis.^{19,20,24,25} In fact, there is considerable evidence for the effectiveness of hypnosis as an empirically supported clinical intervention in managing symptoms such as pain,^{26–35} and also in promoting psychological well-being across a variety of illnesses and disorders.^{36–43} Among PWH, studies have shown that hypnosis can contribute to control pain and to reduce frequency and severity of bleedings and factor consumption.^{19,20,24} Concurrently, by promoting better disease management, hypnosis can contribute to better coping and less distress.²⁴

Besides hypnosis, cognitive-behavioural therapy is another psychological strategy commonly used in health-care contexts. This has been the gold standard of psychological intervention, with recognised effectiveness in reducing negative emotions such as anxiety and depression, as well as in managing pain and promoting QoL in chronic disease.^{15,17,44–48} Nevertheless, and to the best of our knowledge, it was never fully applied to haemophilia field.

In sum, and despite the shortage of studies focused on psychological interventions in haemophilia, these are recognised as complementary non-pharmacological therapies and as a valuable resource to expand haemophilia care and potentially maximise treatment outcomes, promoting QoL and emotional well-being and improving symptoms management.^{12,14}

Another relevant issue in the field of haemophilia concerns inflammatory biomarkers, such as cytokines and high-sensitivity C reactive protein (hs-CRP), given their recognised role in inflammatory and degenerative processes that are related to the development of haemophilic arthropathy.⁴⁹ For instance, pro-inflammatory (eg, interleukin (IL)-6, IL-1 β , tumour necrosis factor (TNF)- α) and anti-inflammatory (eg, IL-10) cytokines have been implicated in the pathophysiology of haemophilic arthropathy, joint pain-associated nociceptive pathways and inhibitor development.^{49–56} In addition, these biomarkers have also been shown to be correlates of psychological variables and, therefore, physiological approaches could support the potential efficacy of psychological interventions on disease and pain control.^{57–59}

This is particularly relevant in light of the attention being given to psychosocial health in haemophilia, which has been advocated as a priority in the improvement of health status and QoL in PWH.^{4 60} To this purpose, it is recommended that comprehensive care teams should be multidisciplinary and include a psychosocial expert, who can provide complete assessment of psychosocial status and contribute to an integrated disease management plan.³ Globally, integrated care models are preferred over non-integrated care models, but there is still some uncertainty concerning which aspects of care might improve haemophilia management and patient outcomes, and what is the ideal composition of haemophilia care services.⁶¹ Thus, there is an important gap between the need to clarify these issues and the lack of recent studies analysing psychological interventions for PWH. This, added to the psychosocial impact of haemophilia discussed above, validates the need to advance research in this field, namely through the planning and implementation of clinical randomised controlled trials (RCTs) that test the effectiveness of distinct psychological interventions. In addition, it is noteworthy that, despite pain being recognised as an important consequence of bleeding disorders, it has not been taken into account in most clinical trials of haemophilia.¹³

The current study protocol points to an innovative research that can contribute to better understand the impact and potential benefits of psychological interventions in haemophilia care setting. Given the negative impact of haemophilia on individual QoL and the associated healthcare costs, it is mandatory to evaluate the effectiveness of theoretically grounded psychological interventions in this field.

OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this study is to evaluate the relative effectiveness of two psychological interventions, cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) and hypnosis (HYP), in order to manage pain, promote emotional regulation and improve QoL, among adult Portuguese men with haemophilia.

Methods

Trial design

The design of this study follows the recommendations of Yates *et al*⁶² concerning psychological trials for pain, and reporting of the study results will follow Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) guidelines for trials of non-pharmacological interventions.⁶³

This is a single-centre three-arm parallel prospective RCT, with one control group (CG) and two experimental groups: CBT and HyP, using an expertise-based RCT design. Participants in both groups will be followed longitudinally, in five time assessment points:

T0: Baseline assessment (preintervention, before randomisation).

T1: Post-test assessment (1 week after intervention).

T2: Follow-up assessment 1 (3 months after intervention).

T3: Follow-up assessment 2 (6 months after intervention).

T4: Follow-up assessment 3 (12 months after intervention).

Participants and procedures

According to sample size calculation, 66 patients will enter the study. Estimations were made using G*Power V.3.1.9 and considering the following assumptions: to perform a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with fixed effects, large effect size ($f=0.4$), significance level (α —type I error) of 0.05 and statistical power ($1-\beta$ —type II error) of 0.80.

Participants will be recruited at the European Haemophilia Comprehensive Care Centre of São João Hospital Center, in Porto, Portugal. Eligible patients will be identified by the clinicians of the Haemophilia Centre and invited to participate if they comply with the following inclusion criteria: (a) male gender; (b) age ≥ 18 years; (c) diagnosis of moderate or severe haemophilia A or B, with or without inhibitors; (d) diagnostic of haemophilic arthropathy in at least one joint; (e) chronic pain, as defined by the European Haemophilia Therapy Standardisation Board (EHTSB)¹⁰; (f) ability to consent voluntary participation to the study; (g) ability to read and write.

The exclusion criteria are: (a) severe and debilitating neurological conditions (eg, dementia); (b) severe psychiatric conditions (eg, schizophrenia); (c) currently undergoing any form of psychotherapy; (d) unavailability to commit to four weekly sessions.

Patients willing to enrol will be screened by the clinicians to assess inclusion criteria and later referred to the investigators, who will describe and explain the study's objectives and interventions and clarify any concern or doubt, emphasising confidentiality and voluntary nature of participation. After acceptance, patients sign the informed consent and baseline assessment is performed (T0). After baseline assessment, participants are randomly assigned to one of the three groups (CBT, HyP or CG) and, for patients in CBT and HyP groups, four weekly individual intervention sessions are scheduled. On the fifth week, all the patients are assessed for post-test assessment (T1). Follow-up assessments will take place at 3 (T2), 6 (T3) and 12 (T4) months after intervention ending for all participants (CBT, HyP and CG). Participant timeline for enrolment, intervention and assessment points is schematised in figure 1.

Randomisation and allocation

Randomisation procedures will follow a stratified blocked randomisation process using a computerised random sequence generator. In order to control for potential confounding effects, stratification will be done by haemophilia severity. The generated sequence will be concealed and patient allocation will not be revealed until official enrolment, after consent is given and baseline assessment

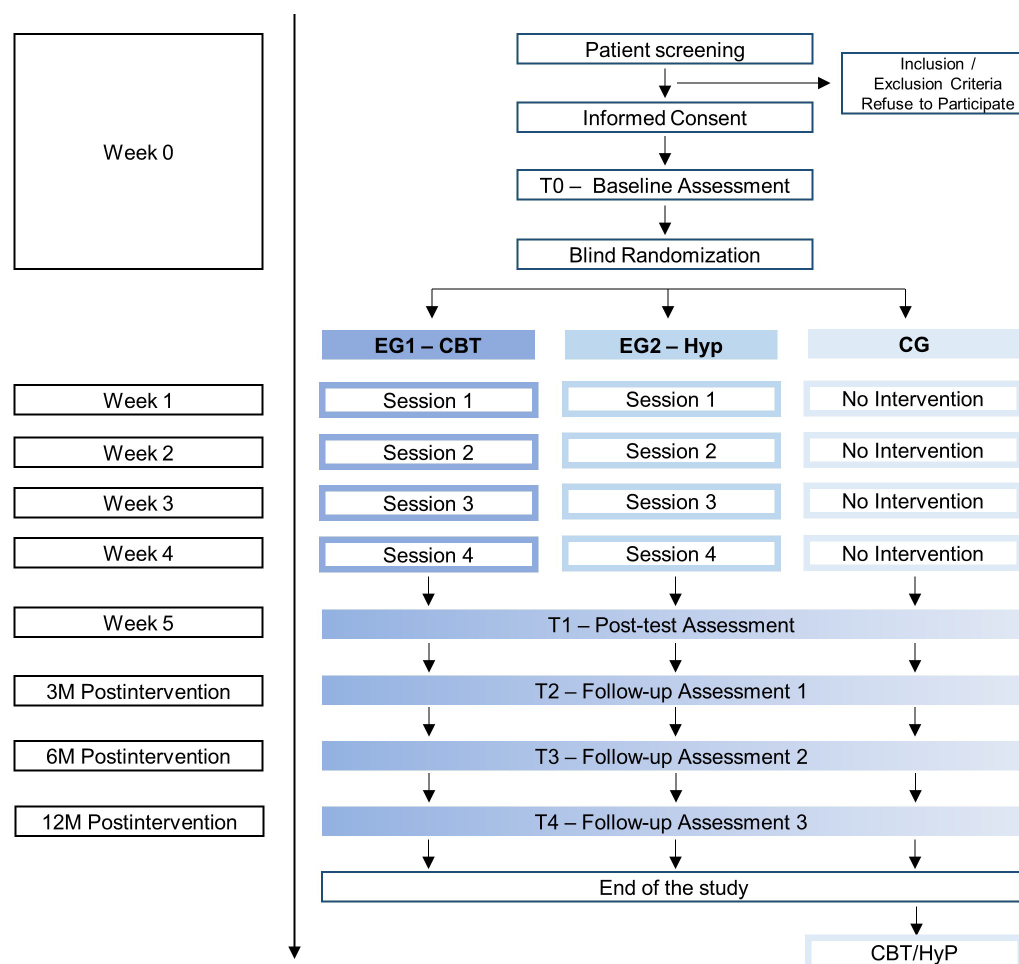


Figure 1 Trial design. CBT, cognitive-behavioural therapy; CG, control group; HyP, hypnosis.

is completed. One of a series of consecutively numbered sealed opaque envelopes with group allocation will be opened at this moment and revealed to the patient. Due to obvious differences in procedure, blinding of the patients to intervention versus control group is impossible. Moreover, it is possible that some patients are familiar with psychological intervention strategies and are able to recognise their allocated intervention and, therefore, blinding to type of psychological intervention (CBT vs HyP) cannot be guaranteed. However, in order to prevent further bias, the type of intervention will not be disclosed to the patients. The different randomisation steps (sequence generation and patient allocation) will be performed independently by the two investigators conducting the intervention sessions, who are aware of patients' allocated arm. Information concerning allocation is concealed from the investigator performing subsequent outcome assessment. There are no anticipated circumstances to justify unblinding of any parties for the duration of the trial, or discontinuation of intervention.

Intervention groups

The two experimental conditions (CBT/HyP) have the same format of four consecutive weekly sessions of psychological intervention, scheduled following T0 assessment.

Two doctorate-level health psychologists will conduct these groups individually, in a private and quiet room. Due to the nature of the interventions, each psychologist will perform only one type of intervention (CBT/HyP), based on training and expertise.

Specific scripts and manuals will be created for each intervention modality, based on theoretical and empirical foundations and taking into account the specificities of haemophilia, its treatment and associated complications.

Strategies to promote participant retention and adherence to intervention and follow-up assessment sessions will include careful explanation of the study and expected benefits, session scheduling according to individual preferences and reminder telephone calls prior to intervention or assessment sessions. In order to control for cointervention bias in the reported outcomes, all concomitant care (clotting factor replacement consumption, analgesics and other medications, medical exams, physical therapy, ice, rest, etc) will be closely monitored, either by self-report or by collecting information from clinical records.

There are no anticipated adverse effects associated with the psychological interventions and/or assessment procedures, but their unlikely occurrence will be carefully monitored.

Experimental group 1: CBT

According to this model, thoughts, beliefs, attributions and expectations play a key role in the perception of disease-related symptoms, such as pain, and in how people adjust to them.⁶⁴ The underlying process advocates a strong link between such cognitions and emotional state, physical symptoms and behaviours. Thus, alarming, self-defeating and unrealistic thoughts contribute to negative emotions and behaviour (maladaptive coping responses) while realistic and more reassuring thoughts lead to more positive emotions and behaviour (adaptive coping responses).^{65 66}

Furthermore, CBT is a comprehensive approach and enables patients to integrate information on biological, psychological and social influences about disease-related-symptoms,⁶⁴ thereby enhancing their understanding on how the mind and body work together to influence the course of disease and the concomitant pain experience.

This protocol comprises four sessions, one educative and three focused on adaptive coping skills training, wherein active and structured techniques are taught, embracing coping with haemophilia-specific threats, challenges and symptoms flare-ups (eg, bleedings and pain), goal-setting, distraction, relaxation and problem-solving skills.

In this scope, the following contents and strategies will be approached: (1) educational rationale concerning the theoretical assumptions of CBT model, haemophilia characteristics and pain experience (conceptualised as a multidimensional subjective experience, resulting from a dynamic and complex interaction among psychological, biological and social dimensions); (2) cognitive restructuring, with instruction and practise on the identification, challenging and replacing of negative and self-defeating automatic thoughts that may impact on haemophilia symptoms, pain and psychological distress; (3) problem-solving skills, providing patients with an opportunity to deal with the constraints, consequences and implications of haemophilia and (4) relaxation techniques, coupled with attention diversion strategies.

Simultaneously, patients will be encouraged to work toward overall behavioural goals through homework assignments (eg, keep a symptom diary to identify triggers of emotional distress or schedule daily pleasant activities).

Experimental group 2: HyP

Hypnosis is a psychotherapeutic technique in which the person is guided by the hypnotist to respond to suggestions for alterations in subjective experience, such as changes in sensations, perceptions, emotions, cognitions or behaviours.^{41 67} It includes elements such as relaxation, focused attention, imagery, interpersonal processing and suggestion.⁶⁸

Hypnosis interventions usually comprise the following stages: introduction/preparation of the patient (explaining the rationale underlying hypnosis, including dispelling potential myths, misconceptions and doubts); hypnotic induction (suggestions to promote a state of relaxation and focused awareness); imagery (eg, imagining oneself

as being in an agreeable and comfortable place); deepening procedure (further suggestions for achieving a more deeply relaxed and focused state); symptom-specific therapeutic suggestions (specific for each illness or disorder, aiming to change or improve symptoms and/or maladaptive behaviours) and conclusion.⁴¹ Before concluding the process, posthypnotic suggestions might be made, to extend the benefits obtained beyond the session setting. In this line, providing patients with means to perform hypnosis independently by themselves (self-hypnosis) assists in the reinforcement of those posthypnotic suggestions. Indeed, self-hypnosis constitutes a powerful resource that guarantees the practise of the technique, independently and in an autonomous fashion, thereby empowering patients and giving them a sense of control and mastery over their problems and their lives.^{30 65}

Within this four-session hypnosis intervention, techniques will range from specific direct suggestions for symptom control following hypnotic induction, to a complex sequence of suggestions and metaphors for relaxation, guided imagery, ego strengthening, dissociation and well-being.

In order to engage patients in hypnosis, the first step is to explain its principles, providing patients with a rationale for its learning and use. Moreover, and similarly to what occurs in CBT intervention, the explanation of haemophilia characteristics and pain neurophysiology will be highlighted, emphasising that pain results from a complex and dynamic interplay between biological processes and psychological factors (cognitive and emotional). Symptom-specific suggestions will address haemophilia-specific challenges and threats, treatment-related difficulties, stress-producing situations, bleedings, pain and the emotional reactions to these symptoms, as well as haemophilia adjustment. Specifically concerning pain, the hypnotic suggestions will focus on deep relaxation, sensory substitution, pain intensity reduction, imagined anaesthesia and analgesia (skills for glove analgesia and transfer), decreased pain unpleasantness, managing breakthrough pain and posthypnotic suggestions for effective self-hypnosis.⁶⁶ All suggestions are made on a repetitive basis at each session and all sessions will end with posthypnotic suggestions, underscoring that any experience of well-being, healing and comfort obtained will remain with the patient and last beyond the sessions, becoming a permanent part of how the patient lives life and cope with disease and problematic issues.

To promote the usage and customisation of self-hypnosis, patients will also be given a CD of the session, and encouraged to practise self-hypnosis outside the sessions, at least on a daily basis.

Control group

Patients in the CG will receive medical treatments and standard care as usual. Assessments will be made in all the same five assessment time points as with EG participants, but without receiving any psychological intervention. At the end of the study, these patients will be given the opportunity to participate in four sessions of the

intervention that would prove to be most effective at the end of this investigation.

Outcome measures (see table 1)

Primary outcome measures

Pain experience (frequency, intensity and interference) and haemophilia-related QoL, assessed after intervention (T1) and in the follow-up assessments of 3 (T2), 6 (T3) and 12 months (T4) after intervention ending.

Secondary outcome measures

- ▶ Clinical: clotting factor replacement consumption (IU/kg/week), joint bleeding episodes and analgesic intake (type, dosage and frequency) assessed at T1, T2, T3 and T4.
- ▶ Psychological: anxiety, depression, pain coping strategies and illness perceptions, assessed at T1, T2, T3 and T4.
- ▶ Functional: assessment of the joints evaluated at T2 and T4.
- ▶ Physiological: inflammatory biomarkers—cytokines (pro-inflammatory (IL-1 β , TNF- α , IL-6) and anti-inflammatory (IL-10)), hs-CRP and WBC count assessed at T2 and T4.

Other variables

- ▶ Sociodemographic (eg, age, professional status) and clinical variables (eg, inhibitor status, prophylaxis) will be taken into account as potential mediators or moderators for the influence of independent variables (type of intervention) on outcome measures.
- ▶ Hypnotic susceptibility will be assessed in all patients at baseline (T0) using the Stanford Hypnotic Susceptibility Scale.⁶⁹

Data collection

All data collection procedures (demographic, clinical, psychological and physiological) will be conducted by trained and experienced healthcare providers. In order to avoid interassessor subjectivity, assessment of the joints will be performed by the same physician, an orthopaedist with experience and training in haemophilia care. To ensure the quality of self-reported data, the psychological assessment will be performed by the same investigator, a trained health psychologist experienced in psychological evaluation procedures. Blood samples will be collected by trained nurses.

Assessment measures

Sociodemographic information

- *Sociodemographic questionnaire* (developed by the research team): collects patients' data concerning age, education, marital status, professional status, household, etc.

Clinical and pain assessment

- ▶ Clinical questionnaire (developed by the research team): gathers general clinical information about patients' haemophilia status, such as type and severity, age at time of diagnosis, type and frequency

of medical treatments, clotting factor replacement consumption, inhibitor status, joint bleeding episodes and comorbidities.

- ▶ *Multidimensional Haemophilia Pain Questionnaire* (MHPQ): developed by the research team to assess haemophilia-related pain, following published guidelines for haemophilia pain assessment¹⁰ and intending to fill a gap in existing pain assessment tools for PWH.¹³ Questionnaire development was based on an extensive literature review, expert opinion, pilot studying and further refinement of item content and wording. It is currently going through the validation process, after being used in its experimental version on the first Portuguese haemophilia national survey conducted by our team.

The MHPQ has 26 items regarding haemophilia-related pain experienced in the previous year. Four items assess the presence of chronic pain according to the EHTSB guidelines, defined as continuous and/or intermittent pain, related to the pathophysiology of haemophilia and requiring pharmacological or non-pharmacological intervention, in which the cause of pain cannot be readily removed, which occurs more than once a week and lasts 3 months or more.¹⁰ The remaining questions are divided in nine dimensions:

Painful locations: asks about haemophilia-related pain locations, specifying the most painful location and the one which caused the greatest impact.

Duration: assesses how long ago the pain with greatest impact started.

Frequency: evaluates how often the pain is present and when was the last time it occurred.

Triggering factors (and temporal pattern): requires the selection, from a list, of haemophilia pain potential triggers, such as: bleeds, climbing stairs or weather changes, specifying the daytime when pain is most often experienced.

Intensity: measured in regard to specific situations, such as during bleeds, while in rest or during movement, through a 0–10 Numerical Rating Scale (NRS) (0=no pain; 10=worst imaginable pain).

Interference: these items were drawn from the Brief Pain Inventory's interference subscale,⁷⁰ evaluating pain interference with general activity, mood, walking ability, normal work, relations with people, sleep and enjoyment of life, assessed according to a NRS (0=no interference; 10=completely interferes).

Strategies for pain control: several strategies are presented (factor replacement, rest, ice, analgesics, distracting, etc) for people to mark the ones they usually do or ever did and the degree of relief they provide (0%–100% scale).

Pain management specialists: asks about pain specialists people have or would like to consult to help manage pain (eg, haemophilia doctors, anaesthesiologists, psychologists, professionals of alternative therapies, etc).

Satisfaction with pain treatment: evaluates global satisfaction with pain treatment through a single question, on a

Table 1 Time assessment points, variables and measures

		Time assessment points				
Variables	Measures	T0 Pretest baseline before intervention	T1 Post-test After intervention	T2 Follow-up 1 3Months After Intervention	T3 Follow-up 2 6Months After Intervention	T4 Follow-up 3 12 Months After Intervention
Sociodemographics variables	Sociodemographic questionnaire	X				
Hypnotic susceptibility	SHSS:C	X				
Clinical variables						
General clinical	Clinical questionnaire	X				
Pain	Multidimensional haemophilia pain questionnaire	X	X	X	X	X
Analgesic intake	Clinical questionnaire	X	X	X	X	X
Clotting factor replacement consumption	Clinical questionnaire	X	X	X	X	X
Joint bleeding episodes	Clinical questionnaire	X	X	X	X	X
Variables	Measures	T0 Pretest baseline before intervention	T1 Post-test after intervention	T2 Follow-up 1 3months after intervention	T3 Follow-up 2 6months after intervention	T4 Follow-up 3 12 months after intervention
Psychological variables						
Anxiety and depression	HADS	X	X	X	X	X
Coping strategies	CSQ-R	X	X	X	X	X
QoL	A36Hemofilia-QoL	X	X	X	X	X
Illness perception	IPQ-R	X	X	X	X	X
Functional variables						
Joint orthopaedic status	Petterson Score and Gilbert Score	X		X		X
Physiological variables						
Inflammatory biomarkers	Cytokines (IL-1β, IL-6, TNF-α, IL-10) and hs-CRP	X		X		X
WBC count		X		X		X

CSQ-R, Coping Strategies Questionnaire-Revised Form; HADS, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; hs-CRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; IL, interleukin; IPQ-R, Illness Perception Questionnaire; QoL, quality of life; TNF, tumour necrosis factor; WBC, white blood cell.

5-point scale (ranging from 1='very dissatisfied' to 5='very satisfied').

Each dimension is analysed separately and no global pain score is computed for the MHPQ.

Psychological assessment

The Portuguese versions of the following questionnaires will be used.

- ▶ **A36Hemofilia-QoL**⁷¹: this is an haemophilia-specific self-report questionnaire assessing health-related QoL. The 36 items are divided in 9 subscales: physical health; daily activities; joints; pain; treatment satisfaction; treatment difficulties; emotional functioning; mental health and relationships and social activity. A total score can also be computed. The A36Hemofilia-QoL was originally developed and validated in Spain with good validity and reliability properties.⁷¹ The Portuguese version was created following a complete translation back-translation process by certified translators. Similar to the above-mentioned MHPQ, it is currently going through the validation process.
- ▶ **Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale**⁷²: assesses anxiety and depression in two separate subscales with seven items each. Scoring in each item ranges from 0 to 3, with a total possible score varying from 0 to 21. Higher scores translate higher levels of anxiety and depression. This questionnaire was developed in a hospital outpatient clinic, avoiding questions that could be influenced by physical illness symptoms⁷² and has since been found a reliable measure of anxiety and depression symptom severity in physical and psychiatric illness, primary care patients and general population.⁷³ It has been validated for Portuguese patients.⁷⁴
- ▶ **Coping Strategies Questionnaire-Revised Form (CSQ-R)**⁷⁵: includes 27 items that represent different coping strategies people usually use when in pain. It is organised in six subscales: distraction/diverting attention; praying and hoping; ignoring pain sensations; reinterpreting pain sensations; pain-coping self-statements and pain catastrophising. The Portuguese version applied in this study has been used in several investigations in hospital setting with good reliability properties.⁷⁶⁻⁷⁸
- ▶ **Illness Perception Questionnaire (IPQ-R)**⁷⁹: assesses patients beliefs about their illness, according to seven dimensions: timeline acute/chronic; timeline cyclical; consequences; personal control; treatment control; illness coherence; emotional representation. The IPQ-R has been validated for Portugal⁸⁰ and, in this study, participants will be evaluated with a psychometrically shortened version of 21 items,⁸¹ previously used in Portuguese clinical setting,⁷⁶⁻⁷⁸ to reduce respondent burden.

Physiological assessment

This will be performed through the collection of blood samples in order to conduct WBC count and to achieve a systemic evaluation of pro-inflammatory (IL-6, IL-1 β ,

TNF- α) and anti-inflammatory cytokines (IL-10), as well as of hs-CRP.

On arrival at the Haemophilia Centre (between 09:30 and 1:30 hours), patients will undergo sample blood collection and EDTA samples will be transported immediately to the lab. In the lab, blood samples are centrifuged 15 min at 3000rpm, and plasma aliquoted and stored in a freezer at -70°C, until further analysis. Plasma levels of cytokines (IL-6, IL-1 β , TNF- α , IL-10) are assayed in duplicate using ultrasensitive multiplex human ELISA kits (Life Technologies).

Functional assessment

- ▶ **WFH Physical Examination Score (Gilbert Score)**⁸²: rates joint impairment based on clinical evaluation of joints, considering physical status evaluation and reported pain. Physical examination includes assessment of swelling, muscle atrophy, axial deformity, crepitus on motion, range of motion, flexion contracture and instability.
- ▶ **Pettersson Score**⁸³: assesses joints quantitatively, based on the presence or absence of radiographic changes in eight dimensions: osteoporosis, enlargement of epiphysis, irregularity of subchondral surface, narrowing of joint space, subchondral cysts formation, erosion of joint margins, gross incongruence of articulating bone ends and joint deformity (angulation and/or displacement between articulating bones).

Data analysis plan

All data analysis procedures will be performed using IBM SPSS Statistics V.24 (SPSS, Chicago, Illinois, USA), except for sample size estimation, that will be calculated with G*Power V.3.1.9, as described above.

The analysis plan will follow intention-to-treat principles (all participants as randomised). Frequencies and descriptive statistics (means, SD, skewness and kurtosis) will be analysed for sample characteristics at baseline and for outcome measures in the five assessment points. A mixed ANOVA will be performed to test mean differences between the three groups (CBT vs HyP vs CG; between-subject factor) over the five measurement points (within-subjects factor). This procedure allows the test of main group/intervention and time effects and mainly if there is a significant interaction effect between the two factors (between and the within subjects).

At the end of the study, it will be possible to determine if changes in outcomes (eg, QoL) over time depend on the intervention. If no significant interaction effects are obtained, it can be concluded that changes in outcomes were simply due to time. Effect size measures (partial eta squared) and statistical power (1- β) will be presented for all statistical tests performed. Results will be considered significant for p values <0.05.

Since all data collection procedures will be conducted in-person, there is no anticipated missing data for baseline or subsequent assessments. In the case of missing

values existence, missing value analysis will be performed to determine if missing observations are: a) completely at random (MCAR) or b) at random (MAR). Missing values replacement will be performed accordingly (MCAR or MAR) using multiple imputation⁸⁴ performed using the IBM SPSS Amos V.24.

ETHICS AND DISSEMINATION

This investigation will submit to international ethical principles and guidelines for clinical studies involving humans. All participants will read and sign the informed consent and all doubts and questions will be addressed by the research team. Study-related data will be stored in locked cabinets and limited access, password protected computers and confidentiality will be guaranteed by assigning a code to each participant. An anonymised final version of the dataset will be available to team members.

The study was authorised by the Portuguese National Data Protection Agency (CNPD) and approved by the Life Sciences and Health Ethics Subcommittee—University of Minho, and by the Centro Hospitalar de São João—E.P.E. Ethics Committee. Any modification to the research protocol will be communicated in the clinical-trials.gov RCT registry. Final conclusions of this investigation will be published in peer-reviewed journals and presented at haemophilia international conferences, and made available to the PWH community through appropriate channels (national news channels, web and social media).

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Contributors PRP conceived the study idea and together with SP developed the design and created the intervention manuals. ACP and AA substantially contributed for the development and refinement of the study protocol. MC, ML and SF contributed for the refinement of the design with clinical expertise. PC supervised the power analyses and planned the data analysis. All authors participated in the drafting of this paper and critically revised and approved the final version. All authors are accountable for any issue regarding the accuracy and integrity of the work.

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Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent Detail has been removed from this case description/these case descriptions to ensure anonymity. The editors and reviewers have seen the detailed information available and are satisfied that the information backs up the case the authors are making.

Ethics approval Life Sciences and Health Ethics Subcommittee, University of Minho; Health Ethics Committee Centro Hospitalar São João.

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